VOLUME LII.

County and City Directory

ix mouths.

...Hon. R. H. Stanton, ...George T. Halbert. ...Thos. A. Respass. ...Hon. Jos. K. Sumrall, ...George W. Sulsor, ...Wun. S. Frank. ...F. M. Weedon, ...S. L. Grant. Circuit Judo Joseph S. L. Grant.
John Grant.
Coroner M. T. Cockrell.
Circuit Court convenes, spring term, first Monday
April; fall term, first Monday in October.
County Court convenes second Monday in every

month.

Quarterly Court convenes second Monday in March, Jane, September and December. CIPT OFFICERS.

Mayor-William P. Coone.

Marshal-Henry Johnson.

Deputy Marshal T. M. Luman.

Clark-Will. T. Payne.

Treasurer-W. C. Saddler,

Assessor-Jas. L. Hunt.

Collector-M. McCardle,

What finaster-Mitte Brown.

Bood and Coal Inspector-Wm. Davis.

Market Master-Wm. Edmonds.

Ling Mouse Keeper-Wm. Mills.

City Undertokers-Stone & Collins. MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL. President-Robert A. Cochrae.
First Ward-S. N. Howe.
W. S. Bridges,
Dr. G. W. Martin.
Broand Ward-J. H. Rains,
R. A. Cochran,
J. M. Stockton,
Third Ward-Dr. Jno. M. Dnke,
W. J. Ross.

Jas, Rice. Geo. W. Tudor. Fifth Ward-J. H. Hall. P. B. Vanden, Wm. Ireland. MASONIC DIRECTORY. Raysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar—Stated Convocation, 4th Monday in each month.

M. H. Smith, Commander.

3. B. Gibson, Recorder. Maysville Council, No. 36, Stated Communications, Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, June, september and December. L. Stine, P. J. G. M. A Billstine, Recorder. Maysville Chapter, No. 9, Stated Communica-flows, 3d Monday in each month. W. N. Howe, H. P.

Fourth Ward-W. W. Pike,

J. S. Gibson, Secretary. Confidence Lodge, No. 52, Stated Communica-tions, let Monday in each month. W. H. Smith, W. M. 6. B. Gibson, Secretary. Mason Lodge, No. 342. Stated Communications, and Monday in each month.

M. C. Russel, W. M. J. Lloyd, Secretary.

Sardis Lodge, No. 198. Stated Communications en, or after full moon, in every month. Jas. S. Bratton, W. M. Phos. Y. Dobyns, Secretary. CECECE DIRECTORY. Ohristian Church, Elder J. B. McGinn, Pastor, Bervice Lord's day at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer Meeting,

Thursday at 7 p. m.

Proubsterian Church, (Synod) Rev. J. E. Spillman,
Pastor. Services alternate Sundays at their church
building on Court street, at Il o'clock a. am. and 7
p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.
m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

Prasbyterian Church, (Gen. Assembly,) Rev G. M. BcCampbell Minister, Services alternate Sabaths at their church building on corner of 3d and Court streets at 10% o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock. Sabata school at 9 o'clock. M. B. Church, Nouth, Rev. J. Rand, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

M. H. Church, North, Rev. Mr. Walsh, Pastor. Sunday services at H o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m. senday School at 2 o'clock, p. m. (Church of Nativity (Episcopal) Rev. Mr. Craighill, sector. Sunday Services, at 10% o'clock, a. m. and at 7 pm. Sunday School, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer meeting, Friday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Catholic Church, Rev. Father Glorieux, Pastor. Services Sunday at Il o'clock, a.m. Sunday School at 8 o'clock, p. m.

THE PUMPKIN Written upon receiving the gift of a pumpk in pic.] BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Oh! greatly and fair on the lands of the sun, The vines of the gourd and the rich melon run, And the rock, and the tree, and the cottage enfold With broad leaves all greenness and blossoms all

Like that which o'er Ninevah's prophet once grew

And longed for the storm cloud, and listened in For the rush of the whirlwind and red fire-rain.

On the banks of the Xenil the dark Spanish maiden Comes up with the fruit of the tangled vine laden; And the Creole of Cuba laughs out to behold Through orange leaves shining the broad sphere of the world ;

Yet with dearer delight from his home in the North On the fields of his harvest the Yankee looks forth, Where crook-necks are coiling and yellow truit And the sun of September melts down on his vine Ab !- on Thank giving Day, when from East and

from West. Brem North and from South come the pilgrim and When the gray-haired New Englander sees round

The old broken links of affection restored, When the care-wearied man secks his mother once

And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled What moistens the lips, and what brightens the What calls back the past like the rich Pumpkin

pie ? Oh!-fruit loved of boyhood!-the old days recall-

When wood grapes were purpling and brown nuts When wild, ugly faces were carved in its skin, Glaring out through the dark from a candle within! When we laughed round the corn heap, with hearts

all in tune. Our chair a broad pumpkin-our lantern the moon, Zelling tales of the fairy who traveled like steam, Then thanks for thy present !- none sweeter or bet-

Fer smoked from an oven or circled a platter! Fairer hands never wrought at a pastry more figo,

Brighter eyes never watched o'er its baking than thine! And the prayer, which my mouth is too full to ex-

Swells my heart that thy shadow may never be That the days of thy lot may be lengthened below, And the fame of thy worth like a pumpkin vine

And thy life be as sweet, and its last summer sky Golden-tinted and fair as thy own Pumpkin Pic.

Bear Admiral Samuel L. Breese, U. S N A telegram from Philadelphia reports the terday morning, of Rear Admiral Breese. He was born in New York in 1795, and was appointed to the navy on the 10th of September, 1810. While still a midshipman he parweipated in the battle of Lake Champlain. In 1816 he was promoted to the rank of lieuten-ant, and in 1835 to that of commander, serving during this period on board several different vessels of the navy. On the 8th of September, 1841, he was commissioned capn, and soon after placed in command of the frigate Cumberland, attached to the Medwar Captain Breese was in the Atlantic, where he did good service in the attack on and capture of the towns of Tuspan, Tobasco with Mexico he returned to the East, and was on special service on the lakes in 1848, mandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard from 1853 to 1855; in command of the Mediterramean squadron from 1856 to 1858, and commandant of the New York Navy Yard from 1856 to 1861. On the 16th of July, 1862, he was commissioned a rear admiral. During the rebellion be performed service as light house inspector, and in 1865 was on special duty in this city. At the time of his death Admiral Breese was Port Admiral at Phila-delphia. He was a gallant, able officer, and

Important Decision by the Court of Appeals. The Garrard County Court vs. The kentucky River Navigation Company. Reversed.

THE OPINION OF THE COURT WAS DELIVERED BY HARDIN, JUDGE. The Kentucky River Navigation Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky, March 1st, 1865; its business, as declared in the act of incorporation, being the one or more of the minor and less important 'improvement of the navigation of the Ken- questions presented, leaving undecided the tucky river and its tributaries by building ad- graver ones directly affecting the constituditional locks and dams." The capital stock tional validity of the charter. But the nature of the company was required to be \$1,500,000; of the controversy is such as to call for a de but it was authorized to organize and proceed | cision on the fundamental grounds of the de to business as soon as a subscription of \$200,- fense relied on in the court below, and we do 000 dollars should have been obtained. not feel at liberty to go around a plain duty, Among other powers conferred by the char- merely because the task of discharging it is ter, the corporation was authorized to estab- un unwelcome and an undesirable one to us. lish tolls for the transportation of person and It has been argued, that as the fact of incorproperty over the Kentucky river and its tri- poration involved a leasing to the company of butaries within the influence of its improve- the public works on the Kentucky river, ments, provided the same should in no case which had been dedicated to the use of the exceed the rates established by the Board of Sinking Fund, it was in violation of the 34th Internal Improvement, and in force on the section of the second article of the State Kentucky river at the time. The 6th section | Constitution, as operating to diminish the of the charter, provided, that, "so soon as the resources of that fund; and also that it violasaid company shall have completed two locks ted the 36th section of the same article in

sion of all locks and dams heretofore built by the Commonwealth on the Kentucky river, and property attached thereto, and all the tools and materials on hand for the repairs of the same; and the said locks and dams. lockhouses, grounds, buildings, tools and materials, shall thereby be leased to the said com pany for the term of fifty years; in consideration whereof, said company shall pay into the Treasury of this Commonwealth, for the use of the Sinking Fund thereof, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars a year, payable into the Treasury semi-annually on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July. Should the said company at any time fail to pay the same at the time when it is properly due, the President of the Board of Internal Improvement shall enter upon and take possession of ali the works of said company, and of the locks and dams already built, and shall hold the same on behalf of the State, until all arrears of rent are paid: Provided, That said company shall return to the State in good repair, at the expiration of the lease herein granted, all the property of the State hereby leased; and to secure the same a lien shall exist upon all the property of the said company." And the 9th section of the charter provided, "that the county courts of the several counties bordering upon the Kentucky river, or interested in its navigation, may, on the application of the corporation named in the first section, or of the directors of said company, after its organization, a majority of all the justices of the peace being present, subscribe stock in said company and levy a tax on the taxable property of said county sufficient to pay the whole amount of said subscription in three

The other provi sions of the charter, as well as the subsequent acts of the Legislature referred to in the argument, not being essential to the "questions which will be considered in this opinion, need not be stated.

years from the time it was made: which tax

should be collected in all respects as taxes for

State revenue are now collected.

In September, 1865, the Jessamine county court ordered that a subscription of \$35,000 be made on the books of the company, and in while he waited to know that his warning was November following the further sum of \$65. 000, as capital stock, which was done by an agent appointed for that purpose; and in September, 1867, the Mercer county court, in like manner, ordered a subscription of \$75,000 of stock to be made which was done. In April, 1867, the county court of Gagrard county ordered that a subscription of \$100,-000 of said capital stock be made by an a gent with a condition annexed, in effect that enough money should be subscribed to externd the improvement by slack-water in the Kantucky river to the mouth of Paint Lick on the northeastern border of Garrard count y: and this subscription appears to have bee n made. The county courts of Franklin, Woodford, Madison, Fayette, Clark, Owsley. and Estill counties, which, as well as Jessamine, Mercer, and Garrard, border on the Kentucky river, and also the municipal corporation of the city of Louisville, subscribed for large sums of the capital stock of the company, and a few thousand dollars more was: subscribed by individual persons, besides the sum of \$100,000 by Bissett & McMahan, who, after the organization of the company, were ing the improvement to the "Middle Fork" of the Kentucky river.

At the January term of the Garrard county court, a motion of the President of the Kentucky River Navigation Company that a levy In a pumpkin-shell coach, with two rats for a team! be made to pay the first installment of said subscription of that court of \$100,000, was heard, and the court, thereupon, refused to of Cheary vs. Hoosier (9 B. Monroe, 334), make the levy.

And, afterwards, at the April term, 1870, of the Garrard circuit court, the corporation, on cate and difficult judicial question to deterits petition filed in that court, and notice to mine what may be the precise limit of the powthe members of the county court, moved the circuit court to award it the writ of mandamus, to compai the county court to make the levy which it had refused to do.

both of law and fact, set forth in a demurter to the petition, and an answer filed by the ions of the State only, the purpose must not countp court, all of which were adjudged in only be a public purpose, as regards the peosufficient, upon the hearing of the cause; and ple of that subdivision, but it must aldeath at Mount Airy, near that city, on yes- the court awarded the mandamus agains't the so be local; that is to say, the people of that county court, commanding it to levy and col- municipality must have a special and pecu- ple, that, generally, the former kind of imlect, upon all the taxable property of Garr and liar interest in the objects to be accomplished, county, the sum of \$33,333 332, to pay the which will make it just, proper, and equitfirst installment of said subscription of stoel ; able that they should bear the burden rather and the county court seeks the reversal o.

that judgment by this appeal. By the defense in the court below, as well ; as in the argument for the appellant in this court, the power of the circuit court to coerce t he advantages of slack water navigation on however improved; and "being subservient to the levy by the county court has been ques- the border of a county can be brought within commerce, have, by the well settled doctrines present squadron. During the Mexican tioned with reference to the sufficiency and the range of local objects and benefits of such of the English common law been considered regularity of the organization of the corpora- pec uliar and common interest to the commu- as things of common right." (Angell on tion, and its consequent right to accept the nity; as to render them proper objects to be subscription of stock, and the validity of the attai ned by local taxation. It is not every the State for the use of all her citizens, why action of the county court, to create a bind- priva te, nor even every public convenience, should they, for the purpose of improving ng obligation on the county, subject to en- nor en ery facility for particular classes of buforcement by that court, as a ministerial act; siness, industry or enterprise, however valu- or unequal assessments. on account of mere and, also, with reference to the validity of the able to those who may seek to profit by it, act of incorporation, as a delegation of the that is of general and peculiar benefit to a power of taxation to the county court, eith- whole c ommunity. On the contrary, it not and other property of the State, which may, er to subserve a general purpose of the State, unfreque ntly happens that, in the incessant under peculiar circumstances, be more beneor to promote a particular local interest of com. struggle : 'or wealth and financial ascendancy mon benefit to the people of the county to be going on i n a prosperous country, the greatburdened by the tax; and if any one of the estadvants ges to some classes, are correspondgrounds of objection thus taken for the ap ingly detrit neatal to others, who, from their made by the State to her capitol buildings, was a complete success. The Erench fair is body of trustees shall be filled in the same

ers be untenable, the result must be a reversal of the judgment. Deference for the action of the legislative

branch of the government, not less than a just and proper appreciation of the great importance and magnitude of the enterprise involved, would lead us, if we could with propriety, and consistently with official daty, to determine this cause by the solution of some

and dams, they may give notice thereof to providing for the creation of a debt on behalf the President of the Board of Internal Im- of the Commonwealth, without a submission provement, who, on being satisfied that the of the proposition to the vote of the people; same has been properly built and completed, and still another objection is, that the act shall deliver to the said company the posses- provided for the appropriation of money or the creation of a debt exceeding \$100, and was not, on its final passage, voted for "by a with all the lock-houses, grounds, buildings, majority of all the members then elected to each branch of the General Assembly, and the yeas and nays thereon entered on the journal," as required by the 40th section of the Constitution.

> These objections, though cogently urged in the argument, and certainly entitled to grave consideration, will be waived, because the ecessity for determining the questions they involve will be obviated by the decision of another point, which we regard as more formidable, and of more vital importance. Is the proposed tax prohibited by the 14th section of the Bill of Rights, in the words, "nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation

being previously made to him? The power of taxation is certainly an inherent right of sovereignty, and indispensible to the very existence of government; but another great fundamental principle is equally true, that the constitutional guaranty of property is not only the citizen's security against spoliation, though attempted under the guise of taxation, but also against the imposition of unequal and undue assessments on the part of the government. And while it is undeniably true that the Legislature, as the general depository of power, subject to the limitations of the Constitution; may provide for raising public revenue and prescribe the bjects to be provided for, or aided by its expenditure, and may also, for particular local objects and purposes, delegate the taxing turnpikes, bridges, and other public convenipower to the authorities of counties or other municipal subdivisions of the State, the power of imposing the burden of taxation, whether exercised in one way or the other, is still adjudged cases referred to such analogy to a term of fifty years. If it should be conced- as to remove all reasonable cause of dissatislimited by the two important conservative this as to entitle them to the influence of con- ed, for the sake of argument, that the tax principles of security against its own perver sion or abuse, and equality, as far as practi-

cable, in imposition of the burden. The Kentucky river being, by legislative ecognition, and in fact, a navigable stream. for the improvement of which the State had expended vast sums of money, by successive appropriations since the year 1801, with a iew to its general use as a medium of interommunication and commerce, and in which, by the act of incorporation in question, the Commonwealth retained valuable interests, esides the sovereign right of eminent domain, t is a question worthy of consideration. whether the taxation imposed on the inhabitants of Garrard and other counties border ing on the river should not be construed to be an enforced contribution for fostering and promoting the general wealth and prosperity of the State, rather than in the aspect of the merely local benefits to be derived incidentally from it by the people of those counties. And if this be so, the manifest inequality of the burden imposed would at once demonstrate the unconstitutionality of the law im-

But we propose to examine the question of constitutional authority to make the assessment, with reference to the local benefits the community taxed, and which certainly constitute the most plausible grounds relied on for sustaining the judgment of the circuit employed for the sum of \$1,000,000, to make | court; fully recognizing, as we do, the printhe locks and dams contemplated for extend- eighe as authoritively settled by numerous decisions of this court, that the Legislature can delegate to the authorities of any organized community in the State the power taxetion for local purposes; and acting within its proper sphere, the county court is a competent agency for levying the tax.

As was intimated by this court in the case and, also, in the City of Covington vs. South gate (15 B. Monroe, 491), it is often a delier of local taxation, but we perceive no valid objection to the rule as stated in the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of "The People vs. Town-The motion was resisted on several grounds, ship Board of Salem," that "if the tax is imposed upon one of the municipal subdivisthan the State at large, or any more considerable portion of the State.

Testing the essential question in this case by the foregoing rule, it is difficult to see how lie highways, and must continue to be so.

why should any particular class, who might | public buildings. seek to profit by the advantages of navigation and commerce, be more favored by the gov-

The underlying principle of taxation, and as we conceive, the only safe and maintains. ble ground for upholding it, either for general or local purposes, is compensation in some orm resulting from it to those who may be business pursuits, but owning the means ne- objects for municipal taxation, especially if can be united in the hearty support of Cencessary for their own comfortable support, may look in vain to the prosperity or success of others having the necessary talents or captal to profit by particular advantages, for a ust or adequate recompense for the burdens of an onerous tax, exacted te procure those advantages. But it is seldom difficult to discern the true grounds on which just and authorized local taxation should rest, and to which, so far as may be consistent with established precedent and prescriptive usage, the safety of private property requires that t should be restricted.

All thoughtful and law abiding members of an organized local community will readily recognize the justice of enforced contributions equally and fairly exacted, not only for the support for their local government but for the promotion of the common purposes of ommunication, health, and public safety and convenience, necessary for the public good, and in which that community, in its organi zed form, has an especial and peculiar interest, for each individual is presumed to be compensated for the tax he may pay by his share of the common benefits secured But it is difficult to perceive how this can be so with reference to the establishment of an ordinary private corporation, however greatmay be its influence for enhancing the prosperity of the wealthy, or stimulating or promoting any particular private business or pursuit.

We are aware that these views may seem at first blush, to militate against some of the principles of the decisions of this court in the cases of Talbott vs. Dent (9 B. Mon., 256) and of Slack vs. Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company (13 B. Mon., 1), and subsequent cases involving the power of local taxation in aid of railroad companies. But an examination of those cases will show that a controling consideration for treating raisroads as proper objects for local taxation is, that, partaking as they do of the nature of public highways, leading to or through a ounty or city, they most efficiently subserve the purposes of a road for access, travel, and transportation, and thus not only conduce to the prosperity of a local community, but like ences, they are considered objects of peculiar special and public local interest.

We have failed to observe in either of the pect, it is conceded, the proposed improvement of the Kentucky river might differ from the ordinary objects of private enterprise in its effects on the local interests of the people of Garrard county. It would enure to their convenience for the purposes of travel and the State. To admit the power of a county transportation by water. But we cannot regard this, in a constitutional sense, as a commensurable and adequate compensation to the whole people of that county, as a local community, for the imposition upon their property of the proposed tax of \$100.000.

The increased advantages for traveling by water, resulting from the improvement of the | that the right of property is before and higher river forming one of the lines of that county which is rendered inacessible for ordinary purposes, except at a few months, by the natural cliffs and banks of the river, can not, we think, in any proper sense, be considered ers. as equivalent to the ordinary facilities of their own chosen modes of conveniance for purposes of pleasure, or religious worship or public or private business.

Navigable rivers, it is true, are a species of public highway, and often of great value to the public, both as thoroughfares of travel which it is supposed would result from it to and changels for commerce; and in these, we admit their analogy, in some respects, to railreference to certain objects of general commercial interest, than the peculiar local benefit which, in this and other States, have been recognized as constituting the basis of municipal taxation in aid of railroad corporations

The navigation of the Ohio river is of immense public importance, and, no doubt, of great incidental advantage to the inhabitants of every county of this State bordering upon it; but a proposition to improve the present facilities for navigating the river by local taxation on the people of those counties, could not, we presume, be seriously considered as constitutional or just. Most obviously, such an improvement would be too general and comprehensive in its beneficial results to admit of its accomplishment at the expense of the particular local communities mentioned rather than the general public to be benefited

There is another reason indicating an im portant distinction between the improvement of uavigable rivers and the construction of railroads by private corporations for public use, and which seems to illustrate the principrovement is not an appropriate object for local taxation.

Unlike railways and other merely articficial means of travel and transportation created by private enterprise, navigable rivers belong to the speople in general as pub-Water Courses, 201). Being the property of them. be made the objects of discriminating incidental benefits resulting from prximity to them, any more than the public buildings ficial to some classes of the people than to

others? The additions and improvements now being

tion of the government. The merchant and tive, and furnishing an increased assurance the banker, the manufacturer and the distil- of the continuance of the seat of government ler, may each represent large and valuable in it, and thus operating to enhance the valinterests, and in their own prosperity inci- ue of the property of its citizens, is no doubt dentally benefit others, but who can say that of much benefit to them; but surely this into establish or sustain them in their respec | cidental local benefit could constitute no suftive pursuits, at public expense, would not be ficient ground for imposing on them, as a loa flagrant exercise of arbitrary power? And cal community, any part of the cost of these

Whether or not the Legislature may constitutionally provide by general taxation for the improvement of the Kentucky river or any other nasigable river of the State, is an of Kentucky, which met in Frankfort on the tax be imposed by the v to be taxed.

It has been argued, notwithstanding the general interest of the State in the improvement of the Kentucky river, that the proposed mprovements would especially promote the nterests of the people of the adjacent counties by increasing the value of their lands, and furnishing facilities for trade and lucraemployment; but that may be equally true with reference to many large manufacturing establishments own-d by corporations or inlividuals, which incidentally enhance the value of contiguous property, and afford employment for some persons and a convenient market for others. And as in either case it is bvious that only particular classes of persons in a community can be materially beneitted, it logically results that, to foster either enterprise by local taxation, would involve the appropriation of private property to pubc use without just compensation; or what is worse, taking the property of one class of the people and giving it to another.

While we recognize the decisions of this court, to which we have referred, as authori tatively settling the questions they involve with reference to railroads as objects to be ttained by the aid of municipal taxation, we do not feel authorized to regard them as precedents for sustaining by that means any general system of internal improvement; and f the question of power, with reference to a faculty eminently qualified for the position railroad corporations, were altogether a new one, we might, upon very high authority, "en tertain great doubts and serious hestitations n regard to the practice coming appropriately within the range of municipal powers and duties." (Redfield on Railways, 535.) There is yet another aspect of this case,

which presents a grave if not an insurmountable cause of objection to the validity of the taxing power sought to be enforced. The act of incorporation does not stop with providing for local assessments for extending slackwater navigation along the borders of the counties to be affected by building the addiional locks and dams contemplated; but it goes further, and operates in effect to impose on the people of those counties contributive | ly exercised by the Synod which remaine esponsibility to the State for an annual rent of \$2,500 a year, for the public works already can be upheld on the ground of its local benworks, it is difficult to discover any maintainable ground for coercing the local communities concerned to become parties to this leg: ties can be overcome. islative contract between the corporation and court or other municipal authority, with or without legislative sanction, to assess private property in aid of any scheme or enterprise. instituted by a private corporation or any individual, not the subject of peculiar local ininvolve the surrender of the great principles. than even any constitutional sanction, and nary cases, and as a general rule, to regulate the use of property in the hands of its own-

If the facilities for navigating the Ken- ance. traveling by convenient roads, rendering all tucky river, already provided by the Commonparts of a county accessible to the people in wealth at a great public expense, are of local do not see how any peculiar local interest of port of the College: that community would be promoted by transfering the management of the public works from the State to a private corporation .-Therefore, considering the contract with the State as disconnected from the additional improvement of the navigation of the river, roads. But that analogy rather exists with the imposition of a share of its responsibilities and risks on the people of Garrard county, by compelling them to take stock in the company, could not be sustained.

county court could not bind the people of the county as a contracting party with the State, that fact did not vitiate the subscription of pensations for each other; as to warrant the lege. belief that the Legislature intended them as a whole, and if all could not be carried into efidue independently; then if some parts are charter this cannot be legally done. And revert to the exact position in which it stood thus dependent, conditional, or connected, must fall with them. (Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, 178.)

But whatever might be the effect of the contract with the State, on the validity of the subscription of stock by the county court, we are satisfied for the other reasons already sufficiently indicated, that the subscription was ment awarding the mandamus is erroneous. miss the motion.

A CAREFUL investigation will be made by cause of the recent explosion. The directors have determined to call scientific men from the East to their aid, in discovering the cause It is thought now that the loss will not much exceed \$50,000

The fair for the benefit of wounded soldiers in the German armies, opened in Philadelphia yesterday evening. The Horticultural hall rellant is maintainable, aithough all the oth- very weakne was, deserve especially the protection rendering the city of Frankfort more attraction and has been very successful. way and upon the same principle of repre-

[From the Observer and Commonwealth]. Centre College.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE TWO SYNODS OF KENTUCKY, TOUCHING THE CO. TROL OF CENTRE COLLEGE.

Letter from the Committee of the No: thern Syuod. Rev J. E. Spillman, Chairman:

REV. AND DEAR SIR-The undersigned the people | tre College.

The movement in our Synod was prompted by a deep conviction of the importance to the interests of Presbytarianism in Kentucky, of such united and cordial support of the Corlege, and by the belief that the bitterness and uncharitableness of feeling which unhappily has prevailed in our churches for some years past, causing antagonisms where should h co-operation, greatly to the damage of indi vidual piety and the growth of the church a large, has so far subsided as at least to open the way for an earnest effort to secure co-or eration in the support of an Institution whose Reply from the Committee of the South success must of necessity redound alike t the advantage of both Synods. If we are i error in supposing that a better and more Christian feeling prevails now than has provailed during the past few years among the ministers and members of the churches re presented by the two Synods, then we dan not hope for a successful termination to the present effort. But we trust and believe that we are mistaken in this impression, and that the results of our conferences will be such as not only to secure the particular object we have in view, but also be the means of bringing together, in warm Christian sympathy and love, many hearts now enstranged from

each other. As the proposition for a Committee of Conference originated in our Synod, it is proper, and of course will be expected by you, that we submit for your consideration the method, of plan, by which we hope to secure the united support of both Synods to Centre College. It would seem, indeed, looking at the sur-face of the case, as if there were nothing even

now in the way of such co-operation college, in successful operation, manned b they occupy, exclusively under Presbyterian control, and managed in the interest of the Presbyterian Church in the State; affording equal and impartial advantages to all who pa tronize it, the only Presbyterian College in the State; conducted now upon the same principles and the futherance of the same ends as heretofore, and during the many past years of its usefulness, when it was the object of the pride of the Presbyterian people of Kentucky, and an honor to their church. Looking, we say, at the subject in this light it is not easy to discover a sufficient reason why the whole church should not as heartily support the college now, as during any period of its past history. But we cannot ignore the fact that since the disastrous division of the church in Kentucky, dissatisfaction has aris en, culminating in vexations litigation before the civil courts regarding the control of the college, that control having been continuous and now is in connection with the old Gener al Assembly.

Now the question arises, can the control of constructed and in operation on the river, for the College so divided between the two Synods faction on that account, and preserve invio-late the trusts involved, which those who hold them have neither the moral nor legal right efits to the extent of the proposed additional to transfer to others. The question is not Yet, we think, if all without its difficulties. of us are animated by a sincere desire simply to promote the common good, these difficu

We do not propose to discuss, or attempt to determine the question, to which of the two Synods belongs the legal guardianship o the College. Practically, so far as the inte ism in the State are concerned, it can but little difference which Synod has the legal control of the College. Under the control e ther Synod it would be conducted terest to the people to be burdened, would upon essentially the same principles and for the same ends Neither do we propose a d vision of the property and funds of the Co These were donated specifically for "Centre College," and cannot be applied to that no civil government is entitled, in ordinary cases, and as a general rule to regulate whole or in part. But if such were not the case, a division of them could result only the destruction of the College, as its funds now are insufficient for its proper mainten-Besides, our mission is to unite, i

possible, not to divide We therefore suggest as the means of re moving the obstacles and of uniting the en benefit to the people of Garrard county, we tire Presbyterian Church in Kentucky in sup-

First .- The College is a Seminary of learn-It is also in an eminent degree a religing. ous Institution. It has always been conduc ted in the interest of Presbyterianism, one of the leading objects of its founders and benefactors being to educate young men for the ministery of the Gospel in the Presbyterian church. We deem it indispensable to the usefulness of the college, that those who manage its affairs should cherish for each other the confidence and respect which enter into the spirit of the Christian brotherhood. trust and alienation of feeling, whether in the It may be said, however, that, although the Board of Trustees or in the Faculty, will result in disaster to the interests of a Christian school of learning.

Now, therefore, as the basis of this setstock for the other purposes contemplated by tlement, it is distinctly agreed, that the the act of incorporation. But while it is a parties to it shall and do accept each other rule of law that if a Statute attempts to ac- as brethren in Christ, and as Presbyterians complish two or more objects, and is void as standing together in good faith on the to one, it may still be valid as to the others; standards, that are common to the two yet if its purpose is to accomplish a single branches of the Presbyterian Church to upon the principles of our common Christi object only, and some of its provisions are which we respectfully belong. And it is anity, if, on other grounds, practicable and void, the whole must fail, unless sufficient re- agreed that in the joint management of the expedient. But we would add, that it does mains to effect the object without the aid of College, as proposed, herein, we will act tothe invalid portion. "And if they are so mu- gether in the spirit of Christian brethren what recognition should be made by the tually connected with and dependent on each who are laboring together for a common Synods of each other.

2. Your second, third and fourth paraother, as conditions, considerations, or com- object, the enduring usefulness of the Col-

Second-There shall be no division of the property of the College. Under the nuconstitutional, all the provisions which are the inadequacy of the endowment, even for a single Institution of the kind, renders it unadvisable.

Third-The two bodies (represented by the committees) shall have an equal joint control in the use of the funds, the ap-image in the use of the funds, the ap-image in the possession and eject us. In the second place, the present posture of pointment of all officers, and the entire control and management of the school, and results of the proposed plan. The Circuit to this end the following arrangement shall Court has rendered a judgment in your favor. unauthorized, and consequently the judg- be made, by which each body shall be represented by an equal number in the Board Wherefore the judgment is reversed, and of Trustees. The two Synods shall each the cause remanded, with directions to dis-appoint a standing committee on Centre College. It shall be the duty of the two committees jointly to select eighteen men, cated against us, with our right of app nine from each Synod, and nominate the the Gas Company, of Cincinnati, iato the eighteen men so selected to each of the two Synods for trustees, classified according to the requirements of the charter, and having an equal number from each Syn in each class, and that each Synod shall elect as Trustees of the College the eighteen men thus selected and nominated, and that each year thereafter, all vacancies in the body of Trustees shall be filled in the stood you, in our oral interview, to de

sentation; and inasmuch as the charter fixes the number of Trustees at nineteen, the odd member shall be chosen alternately from each Synod; and it shall be determined by lot from which Synod he shall

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS

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be first chosen. Fourth-This agreement shall take effect when adopted by a vote of two-thirds of each Synod. It may be altered or amended at any time by a similar vote of twowere appointed a committee by the Synod thirds of each body; or it may be terminated at any time after one year's notice by ulterior question-on which we have not in- the 12th of Oct. 1870, to confer with a sim- a simple resolution of either Synod. If at tended to express any opinion in this case; ilar committee, appointed, by the Synod of any time it should be thus terminated, is nor would we be understood as deciding that Kentucky, which met in Paris on the shall be without prejudice to the property the advantages of slack-water navigation to same day, in reference to the practicability rights, or the right of control of either compelled to bear its burdens. Women and a local community may not, under any cir. of agreeing upon some plan by which the party in the College, which shall, in all children, and others unfitted for successful cumstances, be such as to make them proper entire Presbyterian Church in Kentucky possible respects, revert to the exact posi-

> ment was made. The above is the substance of proprositions submitted to the consideration of the committee. No importance is attached to phraseology hastily prepared.

EWD. P. HUMPHREY, O. BEATTY, . B. KINKBAD, WM. ERNST, J. L. MCKBE.

ern Synod

Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., Chr'n., &c.; DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a committee epresenting the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct. 1870, have considered, as arefully as time would permit the communiation submitted to us last evening, by the ommittee of which you are chairman, repreenting the Synod which met in Franktort on the same day; and return the following ans-

We deplore as deeply as you can possibly, the bitterness and uncharitableness," which have been at once the cause and the consequence of the unhappy division in the Pres-byterian Church in Kentucky, and resulted so disastrously to an Institution of learning, dear to the hearts and important to the inter-ests of the Presbyterian people of this and other States. Nor are we behind you in the desire that there should be a restoration of onfidence and a return to that brotherly indness and charity" that once prevailed mong us as Presbyterians.

In looking forward to our meeting with ou, we had indulged the hope that before the inal separation of our committees, we might be able to agree upon some plan of adjustent, to be reported to our respective Synods or approval or rejection, which should put an nd to the vexatious litigation, and terminate the disagreeable controversy with regard to our Institution of learning at Danville.

We regret to perceive by your communica-ion, that by the order under which you are cting, you are restricted to one basis of ompromise, namely, "Some-plan by Kentucky can be united in the hearty sup-port of Centre College;" so that if this should prove impracticable, our mission must entirely fail and the unhappy legal ontest over this Institution be ied. In the belief that you had a much broad er commission, covering any practical mode f adjustment, and with a sincere desire that n one mode or another, the matter might be micably arranged and the strife ended, our Synod appointed us a committee without limations or instructions. Your communication greatly narrows the field. and in the same proportion diminishes the hope of compre ise. But we must meet the matter as it is presented to us.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into any scussion of the question, which in your in oductory remarks you have thought proper o argue at some length-whether the Co nder the exclusive management and control f the body which you represent, ought to have been as cordially and earnestly supported and patronized by our people as in former years when they had a voice in its control.

It is sufficient to say in reply, that to us he reasons against such a course are so vious, that we are not a little surprised that

you should have prefaced your proposition with this implied rebuke of our people. We come now to the substance of what you propose "as a means of removing the obsta-cles and of uniting the entire Presbyterian Church in Kentucky in the support of the College.

1. We do not permit ourselves to forget the esign of the founders and benefactors in the tablishment of the college; that it extends peyond a merely secular education; that they proposed to make an Institution for the hristian education of the youth that should e gathered into it; and especially for the ed ation of young men for the ministry of the dospel in the Presbyterian Church, and that is design should be sacredly carried out in he conduct of the institution, by those who ay have the legal custody of it.

We agree with you, also, that in the man gement of such an Institution by - Christian en there ought to be union of purpose, the tmost candor, together with mutual confince and respect. In order to this, howver, it does not seem at all essential, that here should be a public and formal endorsenent by the Synod of each other, "as Presbyerians, standing together in good faith on he standards that are common branches of the Presbyterian Church;" nor under the circumstances, could such an en-dorsement be reasonably required as a conition of co-operation. So tar as this is true, t is a public fact, which needs no fresh pre nulgation; but were it true without any qualfication, neither Synod could give any reasonable account of the spectacle that we present to the world, as two distinct bodies, who separated and still remain apart, by reason of differences between us in the interpreta-tion of some of the provisions of those stand We take pleasure in saying, however, ards. that these differences are not of such a character, as to constitute a bar to co-operation in not seem to us to be within the purview of our powers as a committee, to determine

graphs propose to allow us a joint control urselves on terms precisely equal, while it ontinues, but deteasible at any time upon one year's notice by either party—whereup on, the College shall in all possible respects, before the agreement was made.

essary to refer to yourproposed details.
In the first place, this is no settlement of the controversy. You propose simply to make us your tenant at will. You are now in the session of the College, and you can under the proposed arrangement, at any time, re-

the litigation cuts an important figure in the and that judgment has been taken by us to the Court of Appeals for reversal. Should your proposition be acceded to and our ap-peal dismissed, the judgment of the Circuit Court would stand in full force; so that, when the joint control should be terminated by either party, we should find the case adjudieither party, we should find the

It is easy to perceive, therefore, that with the exterior appearance of fairness and equality, your proposition when looked at in the light of existing facts, is very far from being of this obvious unfairness towards us it we be absolutely necessary to obtain an am ed charter, upon the joint applica Synods, recognizing and settling the jo ntrol of the Institution. This, reasons, however, which do not seem to us

We seldom find in a newspaper a paragraph which we can more cordially endorse than we do the following from the Courier Journal: "The era when courage was rare and a man might sail in and win on his muscle, has passed. After a war like ours, when millions of poor devils proved that about the easiest thing to do is to stand fire, and about the commonest thing in our country is courage, the old bullying, pistol firing process does not show or pay so well as an investment. The best men of the country have had their fill of powder and ball. Only vagabonds and deadbeats quarrel and pretend to fight. A gentleman is ashamed to be involved in such disgraceful practices. If assailed, he knocks down his man, and hopes to have done with it as speedily, and with as little scandal, as possible."

Hon. D. L. JEWETT, of St. Louis, has been appointed United States Senator by Governor McCLURG to fill the vacancy oc easioned by the resignation of CHAS. D. DRAKE, of Missouri. He will have but a short time to serve, as the Legislature will meet in a few weeks and elect a successor to DRAKE. It is possible FRANK BLAIR may prove the "coming man."

### BAN DOMINGO.

The Executive has achieved a partial triumph in the San Domingo annexation matter. The resolution for the appointment of a Commission by the President passed the Senate on Thursday last, after a debate full of accrimony and bitterness. It is believed that the resolution will also pass the House. The following is the vote of the Senate, viz:

YEAS-Messrs Abbott, Ames, Brownlow, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Oragin, Edmonds, Flanagan, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Howe, Howell, Norton, Nye, Osborne, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Revels, Ross, Sawyer, Scott, Sheoman, Stewart, Thay-Ross, Sawyer, Scott, Sheoman, Stewart, Thay-er. Warner, Willey and Williams—31. Nays—Messrs Casserly, McCreery Morrell of Vermont, Patterson, Schurz. Stock on, Sum-mer, A. G. Thurman and Tipton—9

Wr consider the correspondence which we publish in another column to the ex clusion of other matter sufficiently important to have justified us in so doing. The property involved aggregates in value fully \$300,000. There seems a fundamental antagonism of views between the two Synods which renders any compromise impossible. The proposition made seems to be a fair one; and it is to be apprehended that those who declined it, will, after vexatious and expensive litigation, fail to get as much as was offered.

The Railroad-Treasurer's Statement The following is an exhibit of the financial condition of the M. & L. R. R. Company, Northern Division, not taking into account the amount of taxes yet to be received from

Bourbon county; OFFICE OF THE M. & L. R. R. (Northern Division.) MAYSVILLE, KY., Dec. 19, 1870, Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from April 4th, 1868, to Dec. 19th,

#### Maysville Division. RECEIPTS.

Mason Co., on account of tax \$	137,626	25
Nicholas, do	50,681	68
Fleming, do	34,867	
Scrip account for 1870	5,805	
** 1871	24,100	00
Private Subscribers	64,473	30
Bills Payable	50,757	10
so of Tail Alger to the of the S-	368,311	02

EXPENDITURES.

General expense account, including cost of survey, estimates, purchase of Depot, grounds, right of way, Office expenses, etc., from April 10, 1868, to December 19, 1870 \_\_ \$ 13,670.23 Machine Shop ac \_\_\_ Officers Salaries 8.904 50 Interest and discount 5.089 53

on note and scrip\_\_\_ C. B. Child & Cc. con-332,485 82 J. V. Chamberlin, bal-1.800 00 364,846 23 lasting\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 364,846 23 \$3,464 79 Balance ...

ASSETS. Balance of taxes to be paid this year by Mason, Fleming and Nicholas Cos. Taxes for next year, less amount Scrip sold, for Mason, Fleming Nicholas Cos ...

Bonds of town of Carlisle. Balance on Private Subscriptions 42 601 70 LIABILITIES. Bills Payable ..... \$ 8,000 00 Acceptances Balance due C. B. 42.757 10

Child & Co. for estimates \_\_\_\_ Balance.... The account with C. B. Child & Co., Contractors, stands as follows:

By amount work done per es-\*332,485 71 timate sheets returned. Dr. To amount paid in \$289,728 72 To amount given

in acceptances for 42,757 10 332,485 82 iron, etc... Balance\_

Paris Division. RECEIPTS. From Bourbon County on account \$61,800 00 have had here. From Bourbon County Scrip account\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES Construction account-Sundries expenses ... Contractors account\_ Total. Secretary & Treasurer.

Women and wine.

wine without disgrace and disaster. The toast and the bacchanal that, with musical alliteration, couple these two words, spring from the hot lips of sensuality, and are burdened with shame. A man who can sing of As to her trust in a living Saviour, and her happirine and women in the same breath is one whose presence is disgrace and whose touch ution. A man who can forget mother nd sister, or wife and daughter, and wantonly engage in a revel in which the name of man is invoked to heighten the pleasures of the intoxicating cup, is, beyond controver-sy and without mitigation, a beast. "Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?" Ay, cakes and ale, if you will, but let it be cakes and ale. Let not the name by which we call the

pure and precious ones at home be brought in to illuminate a degrading feast.

Of the worst foes that woman has ever had to encounter, wine stands at the head. The

appetite for strong drink in man has spoiled the lives of more women—ruined more hopes for them, scattered more fortunes for them, brought to them more shame, sorrow, and bardship—than any other evil that lives. The country numbers tens of thousands—nay, hundreds of thousands—of women who are widows to-day, and sit in hopeless weeds, because their husbands have been slain by strong drink. There are hundreds of thousands of homes, scattered all over the land, in which women live lives of torture, going through all the changes of suffering that lie between the extremes of fear and despair, because those whom they love, love wine beter than they do the women they have sworn There are women by thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once thrilled them with pleasure, because that step

has learned to reel under the influence of the seductive poison. There are women groaning with pain, while we write these words, from bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands made mad by drink. There can be no exaggeration in any statement made in regard to this matter, because no human imaginction can create anything worse than the truth, and no pen is capable of portraying the truth. The sorrows and the horrors of a wife with a drunken husband, or a mother with a drunken nussand, or a mother with a drunken son, are as near the realization of bell as can be reached in this world, at least. The shame, the indignation, the sorrow, the sense of disgrace for herself and her children, the poverty—and not unfrequently the beginning the poverty—and not unfrequently the beg gary-the lear the fact of violence, the lingering, life-long struggle and despair of countess women with drunken husbands, are enough to make all women curse wine, and chant; the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the ngage unitedly to oppose it everywhere as

he worst enemy of their sex. And now what shall we see on the New Year's Day, 1871? Women all over the City of New York—women here and there, all over the country, where like social customs prevail—setting out upon their tables, the well-filled decanters which, before night shall lose down, will be emptied into the brains of young men and old men, who will go reeling to darker orgies, or to homes that will feel ashamed of them. Woman's lips will give the invitation, woman's hand will fill and pre-sent the glass, woman's careless voice will laugh at the effects of the mischievous draught upon their friends, and, having done all this, woman will retire to balmy rest, pre-

all this, woman will retire to balmy rest, previously having reckoned the number of those to whom she has, during the day, presented a dangerous temptation, and rejoiced over it in the degree of its magnitude.

O woman! woman! Is it not about time that this thing were stopped? Have you a husband, a brother, a son? Are they stronger than their neighbors who have, one after auother, dropped into the graves of drunkards? Look around you and see the desolations that drink has wrought among your acquaintances, and then decide whether you have a right to place temptation in any man's way, or do aught to make a social custom respectable which leads hundreds of thousands of men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why cap the settle occasion without the stronger of those whom the day, presented a death with time that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic lock stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tand expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address.

L. W. ANTED AGENTS—\$75 to \$200 per month—deverywhere, male and female, to introduce the everywhere, everywhere, and female, to introduce the everywhere, with a female and female, to introduce the everywhere, everywhere, everywhere, and tempted to introduce the everywhere every hard, cord, quilt and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$1.5 Fally war-ture, below the will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, cord, quilt and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$1.5 Fally war-ture, below to the will stitch, h way, or do aught to make a social custom respectable which leads hundreds of thousands of men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can here not be a festal occasion without this valgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and disgraceful among the young. You can utterly discountenance all drinking in your own house, and you can hold in suson every young man who touches the cup. You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that he is as unfit as a man can e for woman's society. Have this underood: that every yong man who drinks is socially proscribed. Bring up your children to regard drinking as not only dangerous but isgraceful. Place temptation in no man's way. If men will make beasts of themselves, let them do it in other society than yours. It your mercenary husbands treat their customers from private stores kept in their countingrooms, shame them into decency by your regard for the honor of your home. Recognize the living, terrible fact that wine has always been, and is to day, the curse of your sex; that it steals the hearts of men away from you, that it dries up your prosperity, that it endangers your safety, that it can only bring you evil. If social custom compels you to present wine at your feasts, rebel against it, and make a social custom in the interests of virtue and purity. The matter is very much in your own hands. The women of the country, in what is called polite society, can do are struggling and blundering in their efforts uni this end. At any rate, they shall have Scribner's Monthly to help them .- Dr. Holland in Scribner's for Janu-

## MARRIED.

HEDGES-MATHEWS.—At the residence of the oride's father, Nimrod Mathews. Esq., on Thurs-lay, 24th ult., by Rev. J. Pike Powers, Mr J. Was-en Hedges and Miss Fannie Mathews, of Sharps-FUSLER-BARLOW .- On the morning of Tues day, the 13th instant, at the Presbyterian church; at Richmond, by Rev. R L. Breck, Mr John Feeler, of Monigomery county, Ky., to Miss Virginia J. Barlow, daughter of Captain M. M. Barlow, of

WILSON-ALEXANDER.—In Rogersville, Tenn. on Tuesday, the 13th of December, Mr Jno. B. Wilson, of Bethel, Bath county, Ky., to Miss Julia Alexander, of Rodgersville, Tenn.

PARISH-MAGOFFIN-At the residence of C. A. Hardin, Esq., of Barrodsburg, by Elder Richard Ricketts, December 15, 1870, Phil. P. Parish, of Woodford county, to Miss Emma Magoffin, of Harodsburg.

THOMPSON—ANDERSON—On Thursday, Dec., at the residence of the bride's father in Caroline ounty, Virginia, Mattie, daughter of Elder Henry, Anderson, to John B. Thempson, jr., of Har-

ALEXANDER—DAVIS,—Dec. 20th, by Joseph Frank, at the residence of the bride's parents, be M. Alexander, Jr., to Miss Mary L Davis. HAUKE-STEWART-At Aberdeen, Ohio, Dec 16th 1870, by Esquire Beasley, Albert Hauke and Miss Leona Stewart, both of Maysville, Ky. BURGESS-INNIS. - At the residence of the pride's father, in Fayette county, on the 15th, inst y Elder John A Gano, Mr. James Burgess to Miss Nannic, daughter of Robert Innis, Esq., all of Fay-

DEDMAN-STOUT.-At the residence of the pride's father, on the lith inst., by Rev. Cad Lewis Mr. Lewis Dedman to Miss Sarah, daughter of ohn Stout, Esq., all of Woodford. PEYTON—LANCASTER.—On Thursday, Dec. 15th, 1870, at the residence of Mr. Henry Lancaster, Maxwell street, Lexington, Ky., by Rev. X. L, Hall, Mr. Edward L. Peyton, of Cincinnati, to Ann J, B. Lancaster, of Lexington, Ky.

CLOI.INGER—COGILL—On Thursday night,
December 15. 1870, at the residence of Mrs. Julia
Cogill, on Constitution street, Lexington Ky, by
Rev S X. Hall, Mr. George W. Collinger and Miss
Alice M. Cogill, all of Lexington Kentucky.

LEE.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Owens, in Dover, Mason county, Ky., on Wednesday, Nov. 39th, 1870, at 12 o'cloco, M., after a protracted illness, Willis D. Lee, aged eighty-two years, nine months and two days. WOOD—At the residence of her father, H. W. Wood, in Washington, Ky., December 9th, 1879, Miss Tillie Wood, in the 24th year of her age, As a child she gave promise of great usefulne in life, on account of her bright intellect. As she grew older there was developed great strength of character and energy. Above all she was a christian, and now while it is useless to think of what she might have been had she been spared, with health, we thank God, that since he has chosen to take her away, that she has a wider sphere of usefulness and happiness with Him than she could

For more than two years she had been a great sufferer, growing weaker daily. All that medical skill could advise, or fond affection suggest, were done, but in vain. The Master had claimed her as his own, and through suffering, was preparing her as a polished stone for the building not made with hands. A few days previous to kee departure, she grew rapidly worse, and for the first time realized 69,441 91 what she had from the begining expected, that she would never recover. This was an ordeal that many had feared, but it was a time of triumph. The "Grace of God" was sufficient for her. As one going upon a journey sets their house in order, so she calmly made all her preparations. Calling each member of the family around her she earnestly entreated them to meet her in heaven. There Grocery and Commission Merchants Woman has never been associated with was ne exstacy-but the greatest calmness and sin cerity. She spoke of the many kindness she had received from others and her inability to return

As to her trust in a living Saviour, and her happi ness now, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt. She felt how solemn it was to be ushered into the presence of the great God. Time and again she would repeat with a tone and emphasis and expression, which displayed the depth of her sincerity; "I am such a signer, a poor worm of the dust, a poor worm of the dust. But oh such a Saviour, s merciful, true and just, I am not afraid to die."

For two days she continued talking, praying, and pleading with those around her to live near to God, at last she fell gently and quietly asleep, in the arms of her blessed Savious.

"On the other side of Jordan In the sweet fields of Edon. She has entered into rest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Brevity of Life "Tis not for man to triffe, life is brief,
Our age is but the falling of a leaf.
We have no time to sport away the hours,
All must be earnest in a world like ours.
Not many lives, but one have we.

And still how many fritter away their lives un-ble to fill any useful purpose, because some linger-ng disease unfits them for it, and neglect or refuse to use the remedies within their reach. God in his ronderful arrangement of nature has provided an antidote for all the lifts that human flesh is heir to-nd by the sid of seigner that weally is heir towonderful arrangement of natural flesh is heir tantidate for all the iils that human flesh is heir tand by the aid of science, the medicinal virtues certain herbs, roots and barks have been combine and the result is now known all over the civilization world as MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS thoroughly purifies the blood, invigorates the ner ous fibres, elevates the standard of all the verforces, and sustains a most healthful tone of the property of the standard of all the vertices, and sustains a most healthful tone of the property of the standard of all the vertices, and sustains a most healthful tone of the standard of all the vertices, and sustains a most healthful tone of the standard of all the vertices and sustains a most healthful tone of the standard of all the vertices and sustains a most healthful tone of the standard of all the vertices and sustains a most healthful tone of the standard of all the vertices and the standard of all the vertices and the standard of all the vertices are standard of all the vertices and the standard of all the vertices are standard of all the vertices and the standard of all the vertices are standard of all the vertices are standard of all the vertices and the standard of all the vertices are standard o entire human organization. Sold by all druggist and dealers. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Proprietors Lancaster, Pa.

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H. Chandier deceased, containing 42% acres the
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judgment of the Mason Circuit Court in the suit of
Lorenzo Bennett guardian of said John William
Bennett, &c. against Sarah Chandler and others
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Do." to cover prairies and plains with colonies absorbed in Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures, and constantly projecting into the blank, void well and the works of civilized man. Holding the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on imported Wares and Fabrics essential to the rapid, beneficent diffusion of Production in all its phases and departments, and so to the instruction of our people in all the gainful arts of Peace, we urge our countrymen to adhere to and uphold that policy in undoubting faith that the true interests, not of a class or section, but of each section and every useful class, is thereby subserved and promoted.

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#### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

No Eagle .- Our hands insisted on a holiday on Monday and we were not able to issue a Tri-Weekly Eagle to-day. Our Weekly also is rather scant of matter, but our indulgent readers will know how to excuse it.

If you want good coal, lumber, baled hay, corn or sand, go to Phister & Lowry's, 3rd street near the court house.

There are only four distilleries in operation int he Covington district. This time last year there were forty.

New Music. - We have received from Louis pieces of new music, "Bel' Amie" from Bulwer's Rienzi, music by Hast, is exquisite,

Christmas .- James Smith's on Second st.,

Fire in Augusta .- We learn that the Bodman House in Augusta was entirely consumed by fire on yesterday. It was a large and new botel, in which the people of our neighboring town took much pride, and we regret the disaster.

Anneke Jans -The heirs of this mythical Dutchman were disappointed by a decision in a New York Court, that they have no legal for an appeal.

Cold Weather .- That the last few days have been cold will be no news to any one degrees above zero. This morning at an early hour it stood at ten degrees below. Sosays the clerk of the weather-Squire Wood.

Ice. The Ohio is full of floating ice this morning, thick enough not only to impede but abolutely to suspend navigation. The St. James came up last night, but will not return te Cincinnati this morning. The Ferry boat is fast in the ice a little distance from the Ohio shore, and all efforts to extricate herself have thus far been unavailing.

The house of Mr. McGurley, a farmer, near Crittenden Springs, Kentucky, was that the business was large important, attempburned during his absence, on last Sunday, ted to throw safeguards around it. But, with and his wife and grown daughter burned to doubtless good institutions, these efforts prodeath. Fifteen hundred dollars, partly in ved failures from a want of proper knowledge gold and silver, were in the house, which of the subject. Those who understood the dead and buried, in the upper end of this causes suspicion that murder may have been business, and were capable of suggesting the committed

Newport will be abandoned as a military post in a short time. The five acres of ground occupied by the barracks buildings were purchased by the United States in 1795. The location of the post at this point has never been of any particular advantage to Newport, and the majority of her citizens do not regret that it is to be removed to St Louis.

was then made on Rev. Dr. Van Dycke, of made annually. oklin N. Y., with a salary gold. He will probably accept.

Brandenburg.-The business portion of ed by fire Wednesday night. The fire originated in Shaw's Hotel, and the buildings be- than Kentucky has experienced. ing mostly of frame, the fire spread rapidly, and only ceased for want of material. The stock of the business houses was removed in Kentucky companies, similar institutions of to the streets, but the flames also destroyed other States, equally unworthy of confidence, the merchandize. Loss unknown.

The managers of the Atlantic Cable Company now despair, it is said, of successfuly with a smooth sea. The steamer Robert Lowe is still, however, endeavoring to grapple the broken connections. The French culty and very slowly.

Natchez on Thursday morning last. The Lee the most part, conducted by men who came was run ashore and sank in nine feet water. to the State to improve their fortunes by der- and namesake of the notorious John A. Mur-The Potomac was badly damaged. The Lee perate means, and whose companies were al rell the celebrated land pirate of a former was insured for \$50,000 and the Potomac for most unknown in the cities where they generation .- Mt. Sterling Sentinels a similar amount. No lives were lost. The claimed a location, except by the signs over accident occurred in rounding a bend where their office doors. several steamers had previously been lost.

popular gentleman in the State, and would be an ornament to that Senate of the United States. He was originally a Kentuckian, but has been a citizen of Missouri for the last

in the Church, corner of 3rd and Court sts, cure unnecessary. at 7 o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, of Cincinnati. Charges to the pastor panies have failed, and that through their and people, by members of the Presbytery.

sis received. It is small praise to say that wise and good men repose confidence in themthis magazine has no superior and few equals all nevertheless, and endeavor to learn wisdom in the world, for children of all ages, and for from experience. Moreover, it can not be older people with young hearts. The new se- denied that insurance companies are sued, rial begun in this number opens admirably, and resist payment when they ought not. Of and the whole number is as full of good things what department of business can this no be "as an egg is of meat." The illustrations are said? In these particulars insurance compaexceedingly creditable. \$1.50 a year, and nies are more sinned against than sinning .beautiful premiums for clubs. Address Se- In no business whatever are more attempts to well & Miller, Publishers, Chicago, III. The defraud made than in this; and it is altogeth-November and December numbers of '70 are er wonderful, in view of this fact and the sent free to all new subscribers for 1871 sent | magnitude and number of their transactions, hefore January 1st.

A Card. MR. GREEN-Dear Sir: Through you the ladies of the Pres Church, in Washington, desire me to return benefit of the Preshyterian church in this town. Their profits were largely due to these

Upon former occasions this same liberality has been disp ayed. May they never have cause to regret these acts of kindness

Yours truly, Chas. H. Dobbs

Washington, Kv., Dec. 13, 1870.

saed W Done

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAG LE Tennessee wants a Governor's mansion, and gation of her state officials, and is made ed Mr. McCormack's new house, on Park asks to be judged upon her own merits, and for a Nashville paper says: "After the com- fire companies, chartered, it is true, by the mittee had viewed the house, they were re- egislature of the state, but managed, it should galed by a most sumptuous and beautiful re be known, by aliens to her soil. good humor prevailed for some time."

Tribune every week during 1870 are to be printed in book form, and a copy will be sent. post-paid, to each subscriber who sends \$10 for The Daily, \$4 for The Semi-Weekly, or Kentucky, and we recommend him to all de- FEATHERS \$2 for The Weekly Tribune, and requests the book at the time of subscribing. This will Tripp, music publisher of Louisville, several enable old subscribers to secure the Essays for preservation, on renewing their subscriptions, and new subscribers will, of course, be and 'Loving Eyes" by Zoeller is charmingly glad to obtain them, free of cost. See Adver-

The Seventh Judicial District-Col. Wickis the place to go to for books of all sorts for liffe the Nominee .- The Democratic Conven-Christmas presents. He has also on hand tion of the Seventh Judicial District met at elegant albums, boxes, and all articles in his Springfield on 14th. inst, and was largely line suitable for the holidays. Give him a attended. The contest for the nomination was spirited, and twelve ballots were taken be fore the matter was decided. The last ballot stood: C. A. Hardin, of Mercer, 272 votes J. C. Wickliffe, of Nelson, 471 votes; Mr. Montague, of Taylor, 6 votes. Mr. Wickliffe was declared the nominee, and will, of course, be elected. He is a gentleman of fine legal ability, and will make an excellent Judge.

The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad It seems there is now some probability that claim upon some sixty acres of land in the this road will be built and we are glad of it. heart of that city. Their attorney will move The committee of the citizens of Lexington who have been in consultation in Cincinnati with Mesers Cutler, Jones and Co., the contractors, returned Thursday night, and now report the contract closed for the building of in this part of the world. Friday morning the Eastern division of the Elizabethtown, at eight o'clock, the mercury indicated six Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, commencing at Lexingten and running to the Big Sandy River. Four thousand hands are to set at work about the 1st of next March and the road is to be completed in two years.

> Are the Kentucky Insurance Companies Safe.-Very few people of Kentucky are aware that the citizens of this State are pay ing out annually at least two millions of dol lars for insurance in some term or other; that perhaps twice that amount is nearer the proper estimate.

The legislature acting on a correct idea proper measure of protection, were too little men not to do so.

The collapse of a few fire companies, which had for a short time made successful appeals to the state pride of our people, so aroused public attention to the necessity for protec tion that parties interested in insurance cla mored loudest for those measures which the experience of other States had proved to be effectual to prevent imposition. This agita-Rev. Mr. J. L. McKee having resigned the tion resulted in the enactment of laws, in the pastorship of the Chesnut street Presbytertan spring of 1870, which, if not shorn of their

It is not generally known that the experience of Kentucky is precisely that of other etts. New York. Ohio. Missouri, and other Brandenburg, Kentucky, was entirely destroy- | States East and West, were driven to the same

It is a fact that should not be overlooked that simultaneaus with the operations of the two of which at least failed outright, and others forced to withdraw by the force of repairing the broken ocean lines until next public opinion. It was a great mistake to June, when the work can again be prosecuted suppose that Kentucky companies were less your case has been investigated and your sound, as a class, than those of other states, or that losses under them were greater. At the very time that three or four small compancable is again overcrowded with telegrams of ies failed there were no less than twelve state Europe, and they are transmitted with diffi- fire companies doing business, which are still in successful operation, against which there has never been a breath of suspicion. These Collision .- The fine passenger steamers, were truly state institutions, managed by our Robert E. Lee and Potomac collided near own citizens, while the unsuccessful were, for

Under the auspices of the better laws, now enacted, it may reasonably be expected that Among those prominently spoken of in no unsound company can gain a foothold connection with the Missouri Senatorship is here, and that the companies of the state will estate. John Parke Custis left the Arlington Judge Silas Woodson, of St. Joseph. Judge be better guarded by our laws than any other, W. is one of the leading lawyers and most because convenience of access to their places of business will enable the insurance commissioner to make more thorough examination of their affairs, and from a more intimate knowledge of the character and standing of the officers and directors he will know Installation Services .- The Presbytery of how needful a strict scrutiny will be. From Ebernezer will convene in this city to-day the very structure of these laws extensive in-(Wednesday,) 28th inst., to proceed to the jury to the public is impossible. They are installation of Rev. G. M. McCampbell to the not designed to remedy evils which have ac-Pastorate of the Presbyterian (Assembly) crued, but they apply not only the ounce, but Church. Services of installation will be held the full pound of preventive to render the

It can not be denied that insurance comagency gross frauds have been perpetrated; the same may be said of every description of The Little Corporal Magazine for January corporation and individuals and firms; yet that fewer suits grow out of them than those

of any other description. Life insurance companies are without a their kindest thanks to the many friends in Maysville for their liberal and timely efforts what else could so much be said? Is any and valuable aid toward their supper for the thing known to the commercial world that approaches such a state of credit and secu-

> The Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company is a Kentucky institution, officered and equal for this purpose, nor as a remedy for directed by her citizens, known to the commercial world as men of integrity and ability and her condition is subject to rigid investi-

a committee of the Legislature have examin- known to the public from time to time. She street, in Nashville. We suppose it will suit, not to be classed and condemned with a few

past. Oysters, delicacies and viands were | Kentuckians should be slow to admit that furnished in profusion, and rare old wines anything in her atmosphere is unfriendly to exhilarating vintage sparkled and flowed the growth of institutions that flourish elsefreely. Wit and sentiment, and mirth and where. They adorn all the walks of life in other departments, and they will not be found wanting here. The unfriendly suspicions, Horace Greeley's Essays, "What I know of wherever they exist, are unjust, and any who CHEESE. Farming," which have been published in the entertain them will be ashamed when reflection is substituted for prejudice or passion. Wm. L. Sudduth, of Flemingsburg, is the agent of the Southern Mutual for this part of

> We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the New York Observer, in another column, and the book of statistics and religious information they offer as a premi- HIDES. um for new subscribers. It is a most valua-

Sozodont.-All dentrifies had their drawacks, until the salubrious Bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys, to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the mose wholesome, reliable and delightful article for the teeth, that a brush has ever dipped into.

#### STATE NEWS.

On Saturday night an unfortunate difficulty arose between John Kiernan and Dennis Griffin, both well known in this city, which resulted in the latter receiving a severe wound n the body from a sword-cane in the hands of the former. As far as we have been able to gather the particulars, they are as follows: Mr. Kiernan, whose grocery was burned by the late fire, has in course of construction several new buildings. Griffin who is a master carpenter and contractor, felt aggrieved at not having his bids considered, and meeting Kiernan at Lillis' saloon, engaged in an altercation of words on the subject. From words the difficulty proceeded to blows, and finally to the result here noted. The sword penetrated Griffin's body on the left side, just above the hip, and passed nearly through it, inflicting a very dangerous wound, though up to last evening Griffin was doing well, and ong hopes were entertained of his recovery. Kiernan surrendered himself to the authoriies, and gave the required bond to await theresult, and answer any charge which may be made against him .- Frankfort Yeoman.

SEQUEL TO THE TYREE-FRANKLIN KILLING In our issue of week before last, we made ention of a young Tyree's being taken out rom his house by four or five men, shot county. Last week we spoke of a party of following the alleged murderers into interested to do so, if not directly interested Lewis county, and that one of their number, Ben. Franklin, was killed, and two others badly wounded, and captured with their companions, and returned to the custody of the jailor of Montgomery county.

This week we have to chronicle the bloody equel of these bloody tragedies. Four of e party following and arresting the Franklin party, upon their return, were arrested and taken before his Honor, Judge Winn, charged with the wilful murder of Ben. Franklin. Upon trial two of them were acquitted. Church, in Louisville, a few weeks ago, an strength, will effectually prevent similar oc- The other two, Murrell Tyree and Mays, not attempt was made to get Dr. Smith, of Balti- currences in the future, and ought to inspire being ready for trial, their examination was more to take the place. His congregation confidence in all those companies which can postponed to Thursday, Dec. 15th. Mays would not consent to the change and a call bear the rigid scrutiny now required to be gave bail for his appearance and Tyree not being able to procure it, was placed in charge

> On Wednesday night about midnight, while States, except in degree, and that Massachus- under guard of Geo. French and Jno. Cronin in the court house of this town, a party of armed and disguised men, numbering from remedy, after enduring inflictions far greater thirty to fifty, surrounded the court house and wrested the prisoner from the custody of his guards. The next morning he was discovered hanging to the limb of a sugar tree in J. D. Wilson's pasture next to the Camargo pike, about half a mile south of town with a paper were striving for patronage in our midst, pinned to his breast, with the following words

> > Behold the days of our Rath has come and who is able to stand. Mr. Murrell Tyree, deeds brought to light, that you have been a cold blooded murderer and a thief from your boyhood up.

This body is to hang here till 8 o'clock and the person that takes it down before that time is subject to our custom.

We understand that young Tyree was a nephew of Ed. Hawkins, who was hung in Estill a few years since, and a grand nephew

Arlington House and Mary Custis Lee To the Editor of the World; Sir-It may not be amiss to state a few plain facts as to the matter of the Arlington estate to George Washington Parke Custis the adopted son and step-grandson of one George Washington. G. W. P. Custis had one child, Mary Custis, who was born at Arlington, and to whom he devised his estate. The daughter Mary married Robert Edward Lee. In his will admitted to probate at Lexington, Virginia, in October last, General R. E. Lee bequeathed to his family only personal estate. No mention of land is made in it, because he owned none. The will itself bears date anterior to the war. G. W. P. Custis. died in 1857, and after that General Lee held a life estate in Arlungton as tenant by courtesy-It now belongs to Mrs. Lee free from any claim whatever except a tax title held by the United States Government. Any lawyer know that a court of equity would hold the owner of a tax title as entitled merely to what he actually paid out, returned to him with legal interest. Mrs. Lee has been under legal disability as a married woman. This is now removed by the death of her husband, and she stands as any other widowed lady claiming her patrimeny and birthplace at the first moment that the laws allow her to do so. Nobody seeks to remove the Union dead. But shall the great-grand-daughter of Martha Washington have her property? . That's the question, world Jeeling.

The trial of A. J. Sphar, for the killing of Caleb W. Baldwin, at St. Louis, last March, is closed, and the case given to a jury, which Great states repudiate their debts, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the sean life insurance company has second degree, assessing his punishment to

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R. L. BRECK, G. B. KINKEAD V. ROWLAND Lexington, Ky., Nov. 30th, 1870.

Second Letter fram the Northern Com

Rev. J. E. Spilman. Chairman: DEAR SIR: We have received and consider

ed your response to our communication of yesterday. We rejoice in the courteous and Christiau spirit by which it is characterized. We are sincerely desirous of effecting an arrangement that shall accomplish the object we have in view, which is not, a personal, or party one, but has regard solely to the interests of the College; and, through it, to the nterest of Presbyterianism in our State. We regret that in rejecting the proposition sub-mitted by us, you did not indicate more clearly the kind of arrangement that would be sat-isfactory to you. It is true, that we are restricted by the spirit of the resolution under which we are acting, to some plan which shall secure the united support of both Synods to the College; and it will surely be admitted by all, that in order to its highest prosperity and usefulness, such united support of it is necessary. But, as to the means of securing that nd, we are not restricted to any one plan We are authorized to propose, consider and recommend any plan, which to us shall seem wise, fair and just. In the propositions submitted, we did not aim to secure for our Synod any unequal advantage, either for the present or at any future time; and are willing to modify them so as to free them; as far as possible, from the objections you make to

We now propose to alter article first, so as to read as follows: As it is deemed essential to the harmonious and successful working of the College by a Board of Trustees elected by both Synods, that there shall be confidence and regard for each other as Christian men and Presbyterians; it is hereby declared, that notwithstand-ing the alleged differences between the two Synods in the interpretation of some of the provisious of our common standards, we re-cognize each other as Christian brethren and Presbyterians; and this arrangement for the joint control and management of Centre College is made in good faith and with a sincere desire to advance the interests of that Institu-

We think it would be unwise to attempt a joint control and management of the College, anless there could be substantial harmony between the parties exercising this control The fact can neither be denied nor concealed that dissensions and bitterness have some-times been exhibited in the discussion of our nious co-operation. The expression which we ask, on the part of both Synods, will be an evidence of the existence of such sentiments as we think ought to prevail, and it will tend to produce them; and should indi-viduals, on either side, become hasty or rash in anbecoming utterances, such action will stand as an official disavowal on the part of both bodies. We ask no abandonment of opinion, or principle, on the part of either. When you say, that it does not seem to be

"within the purview of our (your) powers as a Committee, to determine what recognition should be made by the Synods of each other, we do not fully understand how this exactly comports with the extensive power with which your Committee seemed to be endowed by your Synod. We do not seekthat the Committee have power to conclude anything. But have they no right to report to their respec-tive bodies for their approval? Must we understand you as implying that your Synod has withheld from you the power of even cousidering the question of a cordial and frater-nal recognition of our body, as holding the the essential truths of Presbyterianism, as

expressed in our common standards?
As to what you say in regard to our propositions being no final settlement of the question, we answer:

We desire and intend, if the propositions be accepted by both bodies; that this shall end the controversy as to Ceutre College. We hope that there will be no occasion ever to alter them, unless in a way to secure a still more cordial support of this institution. But we could not conceal the fact that difficulties might arise, and we only intended to provide for them.

In reference to your objections to articles two, three, and four, we state that we are willing to modify the fourth article so as to provide for a continuance of the arrangement for a fixed period-say five or me years. According to the advice we have from our attorneys at law, no such advantage to our Synod, and disadvantage to yours, as you suggest, could result from the suspension of the suits now pending in regard to the College. On the contrary, they advise us that the effect of such suspension would be to our disadvantage; yet, notwithstanding this, we were and are willing to incur the liability for the sake of accomplishing an end which we believe would advance the best interests of the College and the Church in Kentucky.— Our trust is that we may yet be able to agree

Allow us to remind you, that the Theological Seminary, to which you allude, is as little wader the control of our Synod, as it is under yours, and we have no authority whatever to do anything, in any way, touching its interests or its management. Permit us to add, felt themselves obliged to return home, owing that you appear to have misunderstood that to pressing engagements. This circumstance portion of our introductory remarks, to which puts it out of our power to make a reply at you take exception. We certainly did not this time. intend that they should convey a rebuke to your people. We distinctly recognize and state the ground of dissatisfaction and admit, by implication at least, if not express-

We ask nothing for ourselves which we are not willing to concede to you. We believe our people are ready in a fraternal spirit to enter into the arrangement, and shall be sor-ry if any insuperable difficulties are found to

be in the way.

If, in this interview, we should fail to agree would it not be well to appoint a future meeting of the Committee, after we shall have had time to consider more maturely these ques-tions, and to confer more fully with our

brethren in relation to them. brethren in relation to them

We are happy to acknowledge the fraternal
and courteous spirit, in which you have conducted this Conference with us.

Ewp P. Humphrey,

O. BEATTY, J. L. Mckee, J. B. KINKEAD.

Reply to the Second Letter.

Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., Chairman: having squandered his wife's fortune, the DEAR SIR: Your second communication is nightingale is now so reduced as to be com-before us. Our Committee was appointed to pelled to teach music for a living. The illconfer with yours on the subject of a compromise of the controversy touching Centre Col-College. On this subject, our powers are unjectricted. But we certainly did not intend

to be misunderstood, as claiming any fight in conclusion, to tell under our appointment, to negotiate on any

other subject.
We do not perceive that the modifications limitation.

You suggest a future meeting after more mature consideration. If there is any reason to hope that we can come to an agree-ment we shall cheerfully concur in this sug-gestion. Unless, however, some arrangement can be suggested, which shall contain a dis-tinct recognition of our joint and equal right in the college, and the necessary measures to secure it, it will not be necessary for us to hold

secure it, it will not be necessary for us to hold hold another meeting.

We must here repeat the expression of our earnest desire for an amicable adjustment, and our sincere regret that the way does not now seem clear. If upon reflection and consultation, you should have anything further to suggest, which you think we ought to consider, if you will notify us, we shall be pleased to meet with you again. And if our future correspondence shall be as pleasant and fraternal as it has been on this occasion, our highest wishes in this respect will have been highest wishes in this respect will have been

G. H. ROUT G. B. KINKEAD

November 30th, 1879 Phird Letter of the Northern Committee DEAR SIR-You second communication of

this date is received. In our personal interviews with you, and in our previous written communications to you, we have stated our deep conviction that, in order to the united control and management of the college by the two Synods successfully, there must be mutual confidence. and a distinct and official recognition of each other as Christian brethren and Presbyteri-ans as the basis of an arrangement that may entered into; and have expressed orally our belief that if this point should be cordially accepted, all other matters could be arrang

But in your present communication you are entirely silent on this subject, from which we infer that in your judgement such recognition could not be secured from your Synod. This seems to indicate clearly, and to us painfully, that the time has not yet arrived when it is possible for the two Synods to cooperate even in the management of the Col lege. We confess ourselves sorely disappointed by this result of our conference so pleasant in all other respects! Still hoping that some happier result may yet be reached, we suggest that the Chairman of the respective Committees be authorized to call them together at any time they may deem expedient, prior to the next meeting of the Syn

EWD. P. HUMPHBEY, O. BEATTY, WILLIAM ERNST,

J. L. MCKEE, J. B. KINEBAD. November 30th, 1870. Reply to the Third Letter.

Rev. E. P. Hompbrey, D. D., Chairman: DEAR SIE-We have given no intimation. either orally or in writing, nor is there any statement or omission in our correspondence. differences. We think it wiser and safer to look these facts in the face. If, in the two Synods, such a state of feeling still exists, as that these manifestations cannot be repressed that these manifestations cannot be repressed in the factors we can see little hope of harmonication was distinctly stated our conviction in the factors we can see little hope of harmonication was distinctly stated our conviction and the factors we can see little hope of harmonication was distinctly stated our conviction and the factors we can see little hope of harmonication was distinctly stated our conviction and the factors we can see little hope of harmonication was distinctly stated our conviction and the factors we can see little hope of harmonications. province as a committee; but the very manner and spirit of our exception to your pre-liminary demands on this point, sufficiently indicated our belief that there would be no insuperable obstacle geywing out of a want of mutual confidence, and we are greatly surprised that you should have drawn any such inference as your last communication con-tains, in the face of this statement.

We are, if possible, still more surprised at your expression of a "belief that if this point should be cordially accepted, all other mat-ters could be arranged," when the whole correspondence shows distinctly that you have suggested no plan of adjustment, even ap-proximating our views of the justice of the case, and that we have been compelled, promptly and unqualifiedly to reject your

proposition in all its essential features.
We regret exceedingly that by this last communication you make the important matter of the adjustment of our controversy to hinge, and permit it to pass out of our hands upon an issue entirely ontside of our commission, wholly immaterial at this stage of the matter, and which could have been properly determined only by the action of the Synod itself, in accepting or rejecting whatever ar-

rangement the committees have proposed.
Any adjustment, involving a joint contro of the institution, would necessarily imply all the mutual respect and confidence which your proposition demands, as it is inconceivable that either Synod would unite in the conduct of a CoHege, founded in the interest of true religion with parties in whose Christian standing they no confidence.

And until a plan of adjustment, acceptable to the parties, shall have been submitted, any discussion of the state of feeling in the two Synods would be manifestly premature, as the only satisfactory proof of a proper feeling would be found in a disposition to do each other substantial justice in the settlement of the property questions now at issue before the

Your suggestion with regard to a possible future meeting is acceptable to us. Permit us to repeat to you the expression of our feelings of fraternal affection and rerespect.

J. E. SPILMAN. R. L. BRECK, G. H. ROUT, G. B. KINEBAD, S. V. ROWLAND.

November 30, 1870, The last Communication.

Rev. J. E. Spilman, Chairman: My DEAR SIR-I have received your third communication addressed to our committee.
Two of the members of our committee have felt themselves obliged to return home, owing

If it should be the will of God that our two committees should be brought together at some future time, I trust that our interview may be marked by the fraternal and courteous ly, that it is reasonable, by our willingness spirit of this occasion, and that we may be and desire to remove it by giving to your able to agree upon some plan of cordial co-bege.

I am, Rev. and dear sir, yours

Very faithfully, EDW'D P. HUMPHREY, Dec. 1, 1870.

A PROPOSITION will soon be made to the Common Council of Cincinnati, to purchaseone thousand acres of land two miles above the mouth of Little Miami river, to be used for water works purposes in addition to the pres ent facilities. The price fixed is two hundred dollars an acre, and this will be about ten miles above the suspension bridge-

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Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your appro With a feeling of confidence,

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